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Wolverine Guard

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Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Flood of '86

Left to Right, 2nd Lt. William MacKenzie, 1st Sgt. Rudy Nerio, Chief of Police John Horwath and 1st Lt. Thomas P. Markewicz discuss the street security assignments in Vassar, Michigan.

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Editorial

(Editor's note: Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Michigan Adjutant General, has requested each general officer and major Michigan National Guard commander to contribute a guest column to the Wolverine Guard. *This will give all soldiers an opportunity to learn the views of their leaders.) leaders.)*

Brig. Gen. Harold W. Rudolph is the commander of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan. General Rudolph attended Kalamazoo College and earned his fighter pilot wings in June of 1953. He was assigned to the famed "Hat in the Ring" 94th Fighter Squadron at Selfridge Air Force Base and joined the Michigan Air National Guard in 1957 after completing a three-year active duty tour. General Rudolph is rated as a Command Pilot with over 4,000 hours of fighter time in aircraft ranging from the Korean War vintage F-86 Sabre jet to the 127th's A-7D Corsair II of today. General Rudolph was promoted to Brigadier General on 18 June of 1982.

Brig. Gen. Harold W. Rudolph

Tag Talk

As a senior commander for many years, I would like to share some thoughts with you on leadership, since most of us either aspire to leadership or have it foisted upon us by time and circumstance.

To be a leader you must care, but caring is not coddling — and being a buddy is not being a leader. There are some young officers and NCOs who yearn for acceptance rather than respect. Enforcing the standards may not always gain you acceptance, but it will gain respect and show that you care. Kaiser Wilhelm said it was one button left unbuttoned that was the ruin of his army. Obviously, no army ever lost a battle because of an unbuttoned pocket, but what about lax security procedures on the telephone? Allowing a button to remain unbuttoned allows a casual attitude in other areas: disregarding established procedures, checking I.D., effectiveness of the chain of command. Where should you draw the line and say, "Here is where I'll start enforcing the standard?" It's discipline and standards that are important to any winning team, whether it's the Detroit Tigers, the Dallas Cowboys or a Military Unit. Attention to detail, enforcement of the standards and strict discipline are all essential to success. Whether it's running a checklist on an aircraft or running a pass pattern in a football game, your primary job is to be ready.

To be ready when that klaxon sounds at 3 some morning and knowing what you are supposed to do, and knowing that the people you'll depend on also know what to do. That's the reason for standards and discipline. And your enforcement of the standards, your own strict compliance with the standards, shows that you care, in peacetime today, and maybe tomorrow, in war. Gen. George Patton may have said it best when he said, "If you can't get them to salute when they should and wear the uniform you tell them to wear, how in hell are you going to get them to die for their country?" And if we ever have to go to war, discipline and standards, not love and acceptance, will make the difference between winning and losing or life and death.

Standards and discipline, then, are terribly important — but even more important, a leader must be a man or woman of integrity. If you ever have to lie or cheat, you'd better ask yourself why. If you always tell the truth, you won't have to remember what you've said. Young men and women expect integrity of their leaders and, as supervisors, your integrity is challenged almost daily. Your signature on that Office Evaluation Report or APR indicates that you truly believe that this fire wall report accurately reflects the qualities of an individual. But does it really? How many times does an individual with a letter of reprimand or other unfavorable action get a fire wall report and strong recommendation for promotion? Are you afraid to explain to that one individual that he or she needs to straighten up or work harder? Do you avoid stopping an individual because he or she failed to salute properly or for a uniform violation, because you don't want to get involved or because it's someone else's responsibility? Those are integrity issues, and if you fail to do the right thing or fail to correct that individual, then you're not true to your oath of commission or to your responsibilities as an NCO, and you're not true to yourself.

Our young men and women expect integrity of us, but so does the American public. Why do the news media highlight the fact that it was an "Air Force Captain and an Airman First Class" who were arrested? In a similar story, they probably wouldn't have mentioned that the people work for Sears or General Motors. Why does a cheating scandal at one of the Academies make the front page, yet we rarely hear of a cheating scandal at the University of Michigan or Wayne State? The reason is that the American public expects and believes that the men and women who lead our armed forces are people of high moral character, and they have every right to expect that. So, if you have the responsibilities of leadership, for Godsake, lead!

Wolverine Guard

Authorized Publication of the Michigan National Guard

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Values of an American

Essay by
Brig. Gen. Arthur N. Phillips, Retired

Social ideals, standards, moral code, codes of ethics; there are as many meanings of social values as there are persons to consider them. "We receive but what we give" has been wisely said for many centuries in many ways, but it remains as a solid truism.

Intrinsic value, on the other hand, is no more or less than what one person will pay for the goods or services of another. But, the more we think upon defining both social and intrinsic values, the more they seem the same. So often we have heard "She has a fine set of values," or, "I've never understood his set of values." What do we mean?

The word "probity" means adherence to the highest principles and ideals. It is essential to any value system. It is uprightness, and decency in our dealings with others; and it is nobleness of mind, scrupulousness and trustworthiness in all that we do that makes up these aspects of one's value system. It is honesty in dealing with others, no less honesty in dealing with oneself. In actual fact is not this aspect of a benevolent value system anything less than the definition of an honorable person?

"Haz bien y no acates a quien" — Do good, but don't observe to whom. This Spanish proverb seems a good transition to another aspect — that of works. One must do their province, perform their obligations and see to their responsibilities. And all must take responsibility for their actions. A person must do the best that they can with the gifts that they have been given, and then let pass the criticisms of others. President Lincoln said "If I tried to read, much less answer all the criticisms made of me and all the attacks leveled against me, this office would have to be closed for all other business — I do the best I know how, the very best I can — I mean to keep on doing this, down to the very end."

I sincerely believe too that one needs a "cause," a goal, or something to firmly stand for and to believe in. Some see this as "Protecting the environment/the Snail Darter/the ozone layer/. . . ," while others seek the pursuit of one or another God, still others the "simpler life." Mine, generated by the patriotic zeal that throbbed in the breast of so many young men and women during WW II, was my country and liberty, and freedom of people everywhere. And that zeal survives. Yet, I wish that I had the words or ability to inspire such feelings in others. Though I have tried I have not always been successful. But in the trying I have felt much self satisfaction.

In looking for a common thread of personal values that could run through all of these few factors (and certainly others as well) I seem to come back to a probably too simplistic root of "love" — in its noblest sense. The love of man, of God, of country, and yes, of oneself.

An English Literature teacher early in my life required me to memorize a poem by Leigh Hunt written in the 18th century. I wish to close these few thoughts on VALUES with an edited version of this poem:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, (sitting on his bed)
An angel writing in a book of gold:
And he said 'What writest thou?'
The vision Answer'd, "The names of those who love the Lord."
Abou said,
'I pray thee then, Write me as one that loves his fellow men.'
The angel wrote, and The next night It came again
And show'd the names whom love of God had blest,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Photograph by Mr. William Laadz

Guard Doctor Swears Medical Student Son Into The 207th Evacuation Hospital

Second Lieutenant James William Aragones followed another Aragones family tradition when he was recently sworn into the Michigan Army National Guard by his father, Lt. Col. Jaime V. Aragones, an ophthalmologist with the 207th Evacuation Hospital in Detroit.

Lt. Aragones is a second year student in the College of Osteopathic Medcine at Michigan State University and was commissioned under the Medical Student Program. He will be an additional officer in the 207th.

Military service is a strong factor in the Aragones family. Mr. Serapio Aragones, Lt. Aragones' grandfather, served in the Philippine Scouts, a guerilla group who were supported by the United States Army and fought against the Japanese Occupation during World War II.

The Aragones family immigrated to America after the war and Colonel Aragones commented that "This country has given us all the opportunity to improve ourselves and to help other people. I hope that being with the National Guard will provide us with a way to serve, and a means to express our gratitude to this great country."

Lieutenant General Herbert Temple, Jr. New National Guard Chief

The National Guard Bureau has a new chief, Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., 58, a Californian who has served the Guard in Washington since 1975.

Temple, formerly of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), replaces Lt. Gen. Emmet H. Walker, Jr., who retired August 18, after a 44-year military career.

"This is a watershed period for the National Guard," Temple said in an interview one week after his promotion. "This is the first time the National Guard has ever played so prominent a role in national security." The 440,000 Army and 111,000 Air Guard members have become a solid part of the Total Force. As a result, much has changed in recent years as Guard units train very closely with active duty in worldwide locations.

A firm believer in long-range planning, he feels that decisions affecting the future of the Guard should benefit from modern analytical technique and should be incorporated into other state and federal planning efforts.

Temple said, "We've got to raise the visibility of the National Guard and what it does for the American people in the defense of our nation. Professionalism of the force needs to be constantly nurtured."

"The National Guard wasn't always that effective, let's be candid," he continued. "But events in the recent past have changed that and boosted our credibility. The National Guard is an affordable way for our nation to meet many threats. It is affordable if the force can fight and win; the evidence is that it can and that makes it attractive to our leaders."

To explain why the modern National Guard works so closely with active forces, Temple uses the analogy of an ambitious small college football coach who asks to be placed on a major university's game schedule. "You can't beat 'em if you don't play 'em" is the small college coach's attitude. It's the same for the National Guard, Temple asserted. "We've put our soldiers and airmen side by side with the best the Army and Air Force has. We don't always match them on the first try, but by the second and third meeting we start to achieve parity and frequently surpass the best the active component has to offer. Our close association with active forces develops higher levels of proficiency and standards for Guard units. It builds confidence in the Guard and clearly proves to the active component the effectiveness of the Guard when we are adequately resourced."

Temple affirmed that membership in the National Guard offers "A lot of gratification. It's physically and emotionally demanding. It's a place where you can have a greater degree of responsibility than your peers in the civilian world."

Photo by SP4 Thomas R. Roberts

The office of Chief, National Guard Bureau was established in 1908 and General Temple is the 21st person to occupy the position.

In 38 years of soldiering Temple said he has "seen it all" with equipment and field situations, but he never tires of meeting soldiers and airmen. "I like visiting with sergeants to find out what's really going on."

Temple said much of the strength in the National Guard lies in its state-based management. The 54 headquarters that direct the National Guard provide a degree of intensive management found in no other large institution. Communication has played a key role. He continued, "Units are much closer to active duty counterparts and the many meetings, conferences and training sessions contribute to keeping the National Guard an effective fighting force.

"Plus there's the performance of our soldiers and airmen," Temple added. "I give lots of credit at the soldier and airman level. They make us all look good."

Is the pace too fast? Temple said that proper time management is an important factor. "Sometimes we ask the same people to do too much," he cautioned. "We don't use the chain of command enough. This is where professionalism of force comes to play. Leaders and a few hard workers do the work over and over. We need to spread the workload and challenge others."

"As we position the Guard to assume its role in the future," Temple said, "it's time to evaluate the laws and regulations that govern the National Guard. Are they right for 1987 and beyond?"

"We don't want to change the militia concept," he explained, "but we can't deny our soldiers the opportunity for improvement of the force, application of technology and realistic training. Our threat is so complex — it's not just from the Soviets — that the National Guard will have to remain top notch."

"We have to be careful how we relate our programs," he added. "We want to retain the state-federal relationship. Solving the question of governors limiting overseas training appropriately lies with Congress."

Temple joined the 160th Infantry Regiment in California after graduating from high school in 1947. His unit was mobilized with the 40th Infantry Division for fighting in Korea. Temple returned from that duty as a sergeant wearing the Combat Infantryman's Badge. He received a direct appointment as a second lieutenant in 1952 and served a variety of assignments in the California National Guard, including tours as commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade and as military assistant to the governor of California.

He came to the National Guard Bureau as Chief of the Office of Mobilization Readiness and was Chief of the Office of Policy and Congressional Liaison before being promoted to Brigadier General in 1978 when he was named Director of the Army National Guard in 1982.

Temple said he'd like to do away with the phrase, "If it isn't broken, don't fix it," as it applies to the National Guard. "We have a responsibility to the people whom we serve in the Guard. We must look at every function and continually review to ensure there are no broken parts. Obviously, an institution as large and complex as the Guard cannot presume all is fixed. If you lose a war you don't get a second chance."

As the nation's new top National Guardsman, Temple recalled he wasn't selected for the first Guard assignment he really wanted, "to be first sergeant of his California Infantry unit." "I was too young. I was hurt when I lost out on that one."

Temple received U.S. Senate confirmation for his four-year assignment and was promoted to three-star rank on August 19.

Photos by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Each Ammunition Specialist received forty hours of supervised fork lift training at Redstone Arsenal during AT-86.

746th Ordnance Company Trains At Redstone Arsenal

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

A recent change in the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) requirements for 55B, Ammunition Specialist, provided Guardsoldiers from Lapeer and Howell, Michigan with a unique and exciting annual training period at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

Previously, 55B's could be trained by Supervised On the Job Training (SOJT) to qualify them for the MOS. This was changed and a two-phase training program was instituted for the Ammunition Specialists of the 746th Ordnance Company.

The 5033rd United States Army Reserve School of Lansing, Michigan agreed to teach Phase I of the 55B MOS course at the Lapeer and Howell armories during the training year and the United States Army Ordnance, Missile and Munitions Center and School of Redstone Arsenal agreed to train the company's sixty Ammunition Specialists in Phase II in two increments at Redstone.

The instruction consisted of ammunition characteristics, identification, storage and handling and ammunition safety. Each soldier trained on fork lifts and logged about forty hours during the two-week course. The highlight of the course was a "Sling-Out" exercise which involved airlifting palletized ammunition.

Lt. Col. Daniel Hopgood, Commander of the 146th Transportation Battalion, was the graduation speaker at Redstone Arsenal for the first group to finish Phase II on 22 August 1986.

Col. Hopgood emphasized the importance of ammunition companies to the war effort of the United States Army.

"A unit in combat can go without food and continue fighting. A unit can go without fuel and spare parts and still continue fighting. But you can't go without ammo and continue to fight. I saw this in Vietnam and believe me, it's the ammo humpers who make it or break it."

Photograph courtesy of Public Affairs Office, Redstone Arsenal

Michigan Guardsmen hook up a pallet of ammunition while the pilot takes his hover signal from the Pathfinder on the ground at "Sling-Out" at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama in August 1986.

"So You Want To Be A Lieutenant. . ."

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson
and Sgt. Gale E. Bentley

If you want to be a lieutenant in the Michigan Army National Guard, check the requirement in MI ARNG Circular 351-3 and talk to your battalion training officer.

Officer Candidate School for the Michigan Army National Guard was begun almost thirty years ago with Class 1 at Camp Grayling. OCS was moved to Fort Custer Training Center several years later with the formation of Michigan Military Academy. Since 1957, 1,190 officers have been commissioned in the Michigan National Guard from the Academy and 126 in the United States Army Reserve. One member of Class 1 is still active in the Michigan Army National Guard. He is Col. Duane Sloan, Executive Officer of the United States Property and Fiscal Section for the Michigan National Guard.

Recently, Sgt. Gale Bentley, former staff photographer for the *Wolverine Guard*, spent several days with Class 30 at Michigan Military Academy. Here are his observations.

THE TAC TALKS

"The typical day for a candidate starts around 0430 — that's when they get up for the morning run which begins at 0530," said 1st Lt. Michael Odette, a TAC Officer with the Academy. "TAC stands for teach, advise and counsel. We do that by providing the candidates with stress. Being able to operate under extreme stress is important for an officer, so we provide the stress," Odette added.

"One method is giving them ten things to do when they only have time to do three. This causes the candidates to make a quick decision and then live with that decision, just as they would have to do in a combat situation."

THE CANDIDATE'S POINT OF VIEW

"Being here is outstanding. It is a time to mature and I sure have been doing that both as a soldier and as a person. I am more sure of myself and can make a decision and bear it out. Right or wrong, you live by it," said Officer Candidate Greg D. Babcock.

In addition to the stress management training the candidates receive, there are blocks of instruction on virtually every aspect of military life.

"If you are planning on coming to Michigan Military Academy, you had better know your drill and ceremonies inside and out. During the first week, we hit D & C really hard," stated Lt. Odette.

Other blocks of instruction include supply management, land navigation, patrolling, infantry tactics and weapons familiarization.

"One thing that is important to the candidate and to the class is that they work together as a team and not as a bunch of individuals," said 1st Lt. Sandra Bowman, another TAC Officer.

"These classes really come together on 'laundry day' " stated Bowman. "That's when we take the candidates' barracks completely apart and make them put it back together in an impossible time period. This requires them, forces them to work as a team."

According to Officer Candidate Klem J. Carron, teamwork is the key to success. "It was fast paced in the beginning; it seemed

Officer Candidates from Class 30 scramble on the overhead bars during physical training testing at Fort Custer Training Center.

Photographs by Sgt. Gale E. Bentley

Officer Candidate Klem J. Carron pulls himself across the Kalamazoo River during a single rope river crossing exercise.

to be moving faster than I ever thought I could handle it. Then we started to work as a team and not a bunch of individuals. They (the TACs) teach us the value of cooperation and the buddy system. This is important not only to graduate but to work your career as an officer."

GETTING READY

Lt. Odette advises anyone thinking about applying for Officer Candidate School at Fort Custer Training Center to begin preparing yourself now for Class 31, which begins in August of 1987, by getting in good physical shape, taking the Officer Selection Test and getting mentally ready.

"Officer Candidate School is something that you have to do for yourself; you can't do it for anyone else, not for your father or family, it has to be for you. OCS is not for everyone, but if you think that it is something that you want, get in excellent shape and prepare yourself for the biggest challenge you'll ever face and the biggest reward you will ever receive," Odette concluded.

1st Lt. Sandra Bowman counsels a Class 30 member on the latest fashions in headwear.

CAP'N, THE DAM

Story and photos by M

The rains of September caused the largest state active duty call up of the Michigan National Guard since the Kalamazoo Tornado Emergency in May of 1980.

Torrential rains from the southwest inundated southwest Michigan beginning on the 10th of September and continued for a week as the storm system lingered over mid-Michigan and eventually moved out over Lake Huron and into Canada after flooding the Muskegon River Basin and the Saginaw Valley.

Governor James Blanchard issued Executive Order 1986-13 on the 11th of September and General Vernon J. Andrews ordered the Military Support Section, Headquarters, State Area Command, to begin task-organizing the necessary Guard units to assist civil authorities in the State-declared emergency.

Lt. Col. "Pete" Stull, Chief of the Military Support Section, reacted to the first call for assistance from the Emergency Services Bureau of the Michigan State Police by alerting the 1436th Engineer Company of Montague, Michigan that they would be needed at Hart, Michigan to bolster the Hart Dam on the Pentwater River.

Capt. Edwin S. Braden, Commander of the 1436th arrived at Hart late Thursday afternoon, the 11th, but before he could get his equipment to the dam site, the Pentwater River had breached the dam at 1913 hours. The head of water was approximately ten feet high and it was this wall of water that washed out the bridges over US-31, three miles west of Hart. The dam was not the only emergency in Hart, however. The lowering of Hart Lake threatened two bridges in the city and caused a parking lot to slide into the now empty lake bed. The 1436th stayed on duty for another five days assisting in shoring up the bridges and roadways.

As the storm moved northeastward across the Lower Peninsula, it left flooded farms, towns and more broken dams in its wake. The Saginaw Valley was hit hard, especially the city of Vassar and the Zilwaukee area.

While twenty-two Michigan Army National Guard units had equipment and soldiers on state active duty, the major players were the 1436th Engineer Company in Oceana County on Lake Michigan, the 207th Engineer Battalion in Saginaw and Bay counties and 1st Battalion 125th Infantry in Tuscola County.

The city of Vassar lies on the Cass River and was covered by water to a depth of eight and ten feet. The mission of the Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion 125th In-

The US-31 highway bridge was washed out by the Pentwater River after the Hart Dam failed.

S BREAKING UP!

Michael H. Johnson

fantry was to provide security to the neighborhoods by only allowing residents in during the day and walking foot patrol during the night to protect the residents' possessions that were drying outdoors.

During the height of the flood, Guardsmen apprehended four looters in Vassar, according to the Chief of Police, John Horwath. "I've only got four full time police officers and without the Guard, there was no way I could secure this town," he said.

In all, twenty-six counties were declared Federal Disaster areas in a proclamation signed by President Ronald Reagan after Vice President George Bush flew over the flooded areas. The damage estimate of the Great Flood of '86 exceeded a half billion dollars, and five deaths are attributed to it.

General Andrews noted that the high training posture of the Army National Guard made the quick response to the flooding possible. "We had units in flooded areas only three hours after the first telephone call. That's reaction. I believe more people would have died had it not been for the Michigan Guard. My thanks to everyone involved. You were great."

A City of Hart end loader strengthens the Johnson Street Bridge with fill moved on site by the 1436th Engineer Company.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 1986 — 13 National Guard Assistance

WHEREAS, as the result of severe flash flooding accompanied by widespread and severe damage and loss of property and the imminent threat of injury or loss of life in the Lower Peninsula, in connection with which it has been determined that the assistance of the Michigan National Guard is required by civil authorities;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State of Michigan and pursuant to Section 151 of Act No. 150 of the Public Acts of 1967, The Adjutant General is hereby directed to order to active state service, units and individuals of the Michigan National Guard which in his discretion he deems appropriate to meet general mission assignments as determined by the state director of emergency services, or his authorized representative. Units or individuals called to active state service will terminate at such time as determined by the Adjutant General after consultation with the state director of emergency services or his representative.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this eleventh day of September in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty-Six and of the Commonwealth, One Hundred Fifty.

James J. Blanchard
Governor

Every life hinges on the body's ability to absorb oxygen and dispose of carbon dioxide. The lungs play a vital role in this crucial gas exchange, serving as the entry point for oxygen and the exit route for carbon dioxide. The lungs consist of many air passages that are lined with millions of tiny "hairs" called cilia. Invisible to the naked eye, cilia move with a rhythmic, whip-like motion, propelling mucus and pollutants such as dust and bacteria toward the throat where they are expelled by forceful coughs. Cigarette smoke paralyzes and destroys cilia; in fact, one cigarette can paralyze cilia for up to 24 hours.

Oxygen, unfortunately, is not the only thing that is taken into your lungs. Dirt, cigarette smoke, polluted air, bacteria, and other harmful substances that threaten your ability to breathe normally also gain entry. Specialized cells lining the lungs produce mucus to wash out foreign substances; cilia sweep the lungs free of this polluted mucus. Impaired cilia are unable to function effectively; mucus pools in the lungs. Oxygen flow into the bloodstream is impeded. Blood vessels become obstructed, eventually making it difficult for the heart to pump blood into the lungs. Bacteria growth is unhampered, contributing to pneumonia and other lung diseases.

One cigarette contains more than 2,000 harmful chemical compounds including tar, nicotine, formaldehyde, and radioisotopes that attack and damage the lungs, crippling the air sacs that keep you alive. Cigarettes cause lung diseases that make you feel like you are under water all of the time and fighting for a breath of air. More than 80% of all lung cancer is caused by cigarette smoking. If a smoker quits at the time of early cellular changes, the bronchial lining will eventually return to normal and the cilia will regenerate. However, continued smoking causes the cells to form abnormal growth patterns and eventually turn into cancer.

The American Cancer Society has designated 20 November 86 as "The Great American Smokeout." The purpose of this campaign is to encourage smokers to take a day off from smoking. Within 20 minutes of the last cigarette, blood pressure and pulse return to normal rate; body temperature of hands and feet increases to normal. Within eight hours, the carbon monoxide level in the blood drops to normal; the oxygen level in the blood increases to normal. Within three days, nerve endings start regrowing, enhancing the ability to taste and smell; air passages relax making breathing easier, and lung capacity increases. Lung function continues to steadily increase up to 30% thus improving circulation, increasing the body's overall energy level, and decreasing fatigue and shortness of breath. ALL BENEFITS ARE LOST WHEN YOU SMOKE JUST ONE CIGARETTE A DAY.

Plan to take the day off from smoking 20 November 86. If you are a non-smoker, "adopt" a smoker and support his/her efforts to abstain from smoking during "The Great American Smokeout."

Let us hear from you

The *Wolverine Guard* actively solicits material of general military interest to its readership. Photographs should be at least 5 x 7 inch black and white prints and manuscripts typed double spaced on plain bond paper. Photographs and manuscripts will be returned to contributors.

Story material can be sent to the editor at the *Wolverine Guard,* 2500 S. Washington, Lansing, Michigan 48913.

Transportation Corps Goes Regimental

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

The Transportation Corps of the United States Army held its Regimental activation ceremony at Fort Eustis, Virginia on 26 July 1986.

The ceremony emphasized the Total Force Policy and all Transportation Corps units of the Active Force, the United States Army Reserve and the Army National Guard were invited to send their battalion and brigade colors to participate in the ceremony. The colors were massed in the troop formation and were called forward with the National colors and were present for the unveiling of the Transportation Corps Regimental colors.

Sgt. David C. Martin of the 146st Transportation Company of Jackson, Michigan was chosen to carry the battalion colors of the 146th Transportation Battalion, also of Jackson. Sgt. Martin is a Vietnam Veteran and was the 146th's Soldier of the Year in 1985.

Lt. Col. Daniel Hopgood, the outgoing commander of the 146th Transportation Battalion remarked that, "The Regimental concept goes far beyond the wearing of the crest and the waving of the flag. Pride and unity and cohesion are nurtured in the Regimental system and the National Guard is especially strong in these areas because of our small town heritage."

Photograph by Command Sergeant Major Donald L. David

Battle Creek Air National Guard Unit Receives "Outstanding Unit Award"

Story by Maj. David W. Lubbers

The 110th Tactical Air Support Group, located at Battle Creek Air National Guard Base, has been awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. The presentation was made at a special base ceremony attended by over 800 Guardsmen and 100 guests on Saturday, September 13.

The Air National Guard unit was cited for the outstanding accomplishment of many command-directed and voluntary missions and exercises while assigned to the tactical air support role. For example, during a recent two year period the unit supported more major and minor military exercises than any other reserve or active tactical air support unit. They also received a very high rating on a recent Air Force inspection and were told by the Air Force Inspection Team that they were "one of the top tactical units."

Brig. Gen. Donald Snyder, Vice Commander of the 12th Air Force, Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, presented the award to Col. Ronald L. Seely, Commander, 110th Tactical Air Support Group.

In his remarks, Seely stated, "A Guard unit is like a very close knit family. We train together as a team, and we work hard when there is a job to be done. I can say with confidence that this unit is unique and truly outstanding. We stand ready to execute our mission and augment the Air Force whenever called upon."

This was the second time the Battle Creek unit has received this prestigious award. In 1972, the unit was cited for its outstanding performance in the tactical reconnaissance role.

The ceremony concluded with a flyover of the unit's twelve OA-37 Dragonflys in flights of four aircraft each. They were followed by a flight of four A-7D Corsair II's from the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing and a single F-4D Phantom from the 191st Fighter Interceptor Group. The last two units are headquartered at Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

Photograph by Tech. Sgt. Howard Browneller

Col. Ronald L. Seely, Commander of the 110th Tactical Air Support Group, congratulates the men and women of the 110th after the unit was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. Brig. Gen. Arthur Tesner, Assistant Adjutant General for Air, extended congratulations from Governor James Blanchard and Brig. Gen. Donald Snyder (seated on Seely's right), Vice Commander 12th Air Force, made the presentation of the award to Col. Seely.

THE NORMANDY STONE

Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan recently represented Governor James Blanchard at the ground breaking for the Battle of Normandy Museum at Caen, France.

Each state that had troops on the beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944, was invited to contribute a stone that represents their state. This stone will be placed in the foundation of the Normandy Museum.

Michigan had engineer soldiers from the 107th Engineer Battalion at the Normandy Beachhead on D-Day and as the battalion is located in the Upper Peninsula, it was decided that a stone bearing copper would represent Michigan. The Normandy Stone was dedicated by Mr. Bob Grasseschi of Universal Oil Products, Inc. The copper-bearing stone came from the Kingston Copper Mine and bears the inscription "In memorial to the Michigan men that landed on Normandy, especially the 254th Engineer Combat Battalion, now known as the 107th Engineer Battalion from Michigan's Upper Peninsula."

The stone was presented to General Andrews at the Memorial Service during Michigan's annual training period by the 107th Engineer Association and flown to France for the groundbreaking ceremony on 10 September 1986.

Photo by Mrs. Grace Andrews

Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan, displays the Normandy Stone in a formal garden at Caen, France.

Michigan National Guardsman's Ancestor Commanded The Guard's 'First Muster' In 1936

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Chief Warrant Officer Marine (Sonny) Damvelt of Company C 156th Signal Battalion has traced his family's lineage twelve generations back to Capt. John Underhill, the first permanent captain of the East Regiment when it was formed in Massachusetts in 1636.

Capt. Underhill was recruited by the Massachusetts Bay Company for his skills as a soldier. He arrived with the first group of settlers in 1620 and immediately began the job of training the colony's militia. After the First Muster of the North, South and East Regiments, Capt. Underhill directed the colony's military efforts during the war with the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1637. Aided by Indian tribes hostile to the Pequots, the colonial militia was successful in this first of America's Indian Wars. After a long career as a soldier of fortune and licensed privateer, or legal pirate, Capt. Underhill became sheriff of Long Island and died on his farm in Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1672.

Warrant Officer Damvelt's family can trace their lineage back to Underhill for 12 generations on Mr. Damvelt's mother's side of the family. The Underhill/Damvelt ancestors moved to the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Mr. Damvelt has had his lineage certified by the Underhill Society, of which he is a member.

The First Muster Salem, Massachusetts, 1637

The history of the National Guard began on December 13, 1636, when the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony ordered the organization of the colony's militia companies into three regiments: the North, South and East Regiments. The colonists had adopted the English militia system which obligated all males between the ages of 16 and 20 to possess arms and participate in the defense of the community. The early colonial militia drilled once a week and provided guard details each evening to sound the alarm in case of attack. The growing threat of the Pequot Indians to the Massachusetts Bay Colony required that the militia be in a high state of readiness. The organization of the North, South and East Regiments increased the efficiency and responsiveness of the militia. Although the exact date is not known, the first muster of the East Regiment took place in Salem, Massachusetts under the command of Capt. John Underhill, ancestor of a Michigan National Guardsman. Capt. Underhill is the militia officer to the far right in the above National Guard Heritage Series painting.

The Michigan National Guard Salutes "Hispanic Heritage Week 1986"

National Hispanic Heritage Week pays tribute to a rich part of America's cultural tradition, offering all Americans a welcome opportunity to recognize the qualities and contributions of Hispanic Americans from the earliest colonial time to the present, spanning over five centuries. The dedication to principles of loyalty, patriotism, strong religious faith and devotion to family displayed by Hispanic Americans is basic to the American way of life.

Hispanic Americans have played an important and integral role in the development of our rich cultural heritage, and the State of Michigan is among the many States that have benefited from their influence. In recognition of the many achievements of the Hispanic American Community, the Congress, by joint resolution on 17 September 1968 approved, authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week which includes 15 and 16 September as National Hispanic Heritage Week (82 Stat. 848).

Through the years, Hispanic American citizens have risen to the call of duty in defense of liberty and freedom. The military heritage of Hispanics is a proud part of the European presence in the Americas. Much of the exploration and settlement of North and South America which followed the period of discovery in the late 15th century was conducted by Spanish military personnel — the conquistadores. Hispanic Americans have defended our nation with pride and courage. Thirty-seven (37) Hispanic Americans have received the Medal of Honor — America's highest military decoration for valor. Soldiers, sailors and explorers of Spanish origin were among the first Europeans to set foot in the "New World." By 1980, persons of Spanish origin were the second largest and fastest growing population subgroup in the United States, constituting over 14,600,000 people or 6.4% of the total national population. Yet most history books in this country do not discuss the contributions of this diverse group of people of Spanish, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Central and South American origin.

By the year 1990, census figures estimate that there will be over twenty-five (25) million Hispanic Americans residing in the United States and Puerto Rico. Hispanic Heritage Week is a significant week whereby all Hispanics can take pride in and share their Hispanic heritage. Hispanics, an emerging force, reflects a recognition that our young and growing population will inevitably play a growing role in this state's and nation's

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economic, social, cultural and political life in the decades to come. Hispanics will become increasingly responsible for our country's future; its progress, its achievements and its leadership. Hispanic Heritage Week provides us with the opportunity to participate and learn of the rich cultural heritage of the Hispanic community through music, dance, art, food and dress in over twenty (20) different Statewide calendars of events. Individuals are encouraged to participate in the many events that are being offered, and may contact the State of Michigan Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs at (517) 373-8339/(517) 373-3943 for more information.

Regardless of the quantity or sophistication of its equipment, no military force will be any better than the quality of its people. People are a vital element of our readiness program. We are a diverse, multi-talented people. America has historically welcomed "the huddled masses yearning to breathe free." It has become a part of our national identity. We have perceived ourselves as a "melting pot"; one in which all nationalities would blend into a homogeneity. Rather than a "melting pot," we are more like a tapestry with yarns of different fibers and colors, interwoven to bring new strength and quality to the national fabric. Two (2) hundred years ago — before we even had the Constitution — Congress in 1782 adopted the Great Seal of the United States. The Seal features an eagle holding an olive branch and the legend, "E Pluribus Unum." One out of many. That slogan has numerous meanings today; not just one country made up of many states, but one great freedom made up of many freedoms or one people made up of different ethnicities. From the Hispanic exploration and conquest of North America (1492-1541) through today, Hispanic Americans have served in the defense of our Nation; their intrepid actions have been in the highest tradition, a credit to themselves, their ancestry — they have contributed their full measure to the life and history of the United States of America. Hispanic Americans, the Michigan National Guard salutes you.

Resources: Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs and "Hispanics in America's Defense," DOD.

Letter to the Editor

Once again it is our pleasure to share an unsolicited letter that notes the professionalism and courtesy of a Michigan Army National Guard unit in the public arena.

Editor

Lt. Col. Robert Yaklin
Commander, 210th Military Police Battalion

Dear Colonel Yaklin:

This past Friday morning, the 25th, I caught a plane at Detroit Metro Airport for a meeting in Dallas of State Association Insurance Administrators. While in the Delta Airlines departure area I could not help but notice members of your 1775th Military Police Company waiting for their flight to what I guessed was their Annual training in Los Angeles.

Why they were there is not important; what is important, and what you should know, is that your troops were most impressive in that they were quiet, well behaved, courteous, soft spoken, unobtrusive and well mannered.

When it came time to move out, your troops quietly formed a column of twos in a most orderly manner and without any orders or commands being shouted, in fact, I did not realize any orders had been given as I heard none. As it was time to board my flight I could not watch your unit's departure but I had seen enough to convince me anew that your 210th MP Bn is a superbly trained, thoroughly professional, dedicated and motivated organization.

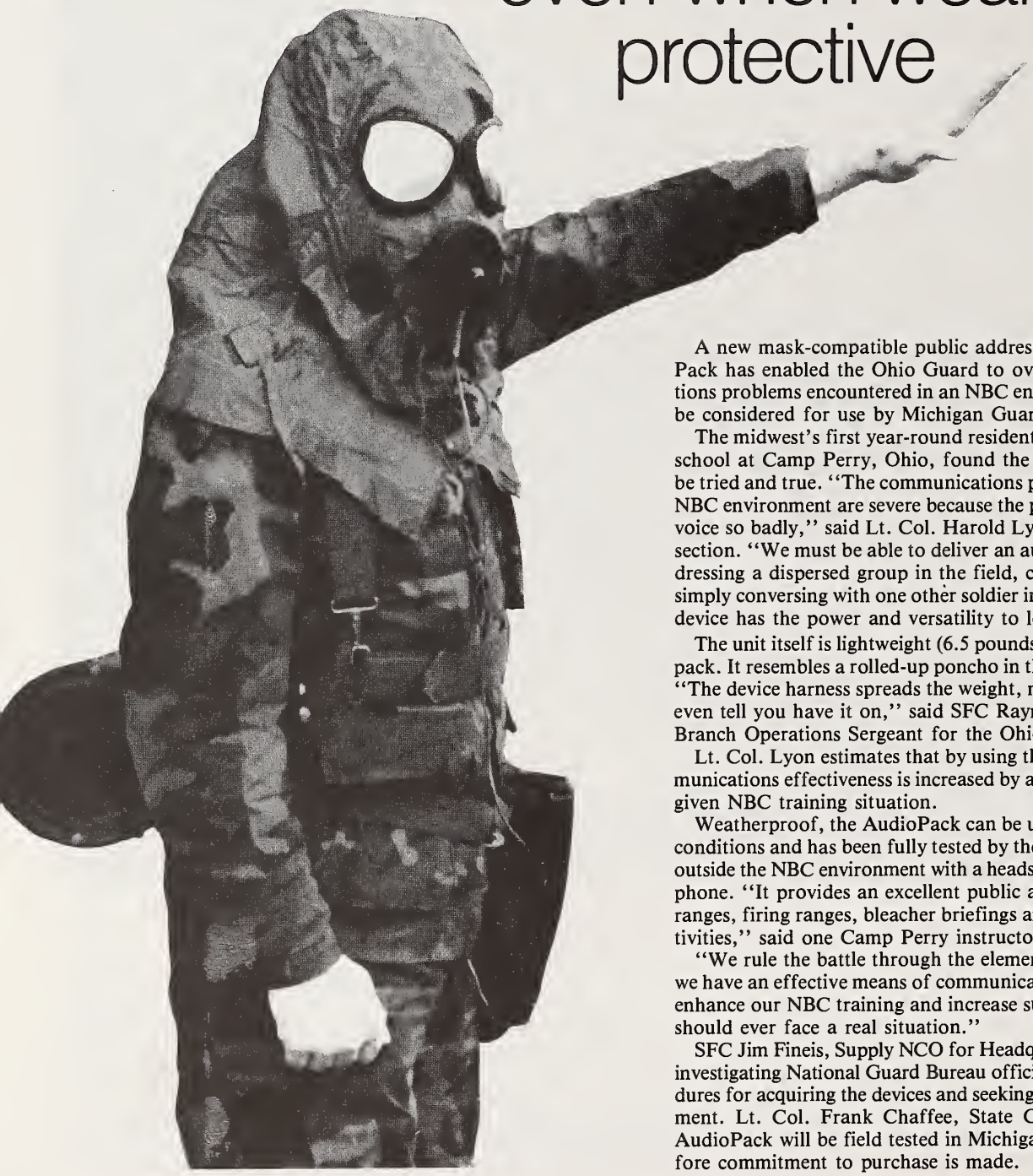
You have every right to be proud of the outstanding men and women of your command. What I witnessed was just another example of why we all take pride in our Michigan National Guard.

Sincerely,

John Milne
Detroit

AudioPack™

The portable self-contained sound system–clear voice communications even when wearing a protective mask.



A new mask-compatible public address device, known as AudioPack has enabled the Ohio Guard to overcome many communications problems encountered in an NBC environment. The device may be considered for use by Michigan Guardsoldiers in the future.

The midwest's first year-round resident NBC training and defense school at Camp Perry, Ohio, found the communications device to be tried and true. "The communications problems encountered in an NBC environment are severe because the protective mask muffles the voice so badly," said Lt. Col. Harold Lyon, Ohio Military Support section. "We must be able to deliver an audible message whether addressing a dispersed group in the field, communicating by radio or simply conversing with one other soldier in a noisy environment. This device has the power and versatility to let us do this," he said.

The unit itself is lightweight (6.5 pounds) and straps on like a backpack. It resembles a rolled-up poncho in the small of the user's back. "The device harness spreads the weight, making it so light you can't even tell you have it on," said SFC Raymond Shirkey, a Chemical Branch Operations Sergeant for the Ohio Guard.

Lt. Col. Lyon estimates that by using the new sound system, communications effectiveness is increased by as much as 80 percent in any given NBC training situation.

Weatherproof, the AudioPack can be used outdoors regardless of conditions and has been fully tested by the Army. It can also be used outside the NBC environment with a headset or helmet chincup microphone. "It provides an excellent public address system for training ranges, firing ranges, bleacher briefings and a variety of garrison activities," said one Camp Perry instructor.

"We rule the battle through the elements," notes Lyon. "At last we have an effective means of communicating in the mask which will enhance our NBC training and increase survivability in the event we should ever face a real situation."

SFC Jim Fineis, Supply NCO for Headquarters STARC is currently investigating National Guard Bureau official authorization and procedures for acquiring the devices and seeking approval for state procurement. Lt. Col. Frank Chaffee, State Chemical Officer, said the AudioPack will be field tested in Michigan by a variety of units before commitment to purchase is made.

Still photo taken from a Camcorder tape by 1st Lt. Al Kallanbach

Engineers Run The Rapids

Engineer soldiers of Company D 107th Engineer Battalion of Kingsford and Menominee recently took advantage of their close proximity to the Menominee River to conduct exciting river crossing and route reconnaissance training in their own backyard.

The Menominee River runs along the Michigan and Wisconsin border and has some of the best white water runs in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin. Each year, the International Kayak Races are held at Piers Gorge on the Menominee.

Capt. John A. Trotter of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Commander of Company D, wanted to combine engineer training with adventure training and directed Staff Sgt. Allen Mendini, Acting Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon and of Iron Mountain, to design a training weekend that would combine legitimate engineer training in an exciting and challenging environment.

Sgt. Mendini decided on a river crossing and river route reconnaissance operation on the Menominee River and obtained fifteen-man rubber assault boats from the 1146th Engineer Detachment at Manistique, Michigan and helmets from a local kayak competition club in Kingsford.

On 9 and 10 August, engineers from Company D packed their maps and compasses in plastic and set off down the Menominee River on a river recon. All of the rafts except one made it through. One ran into sharp rocks and pitched two engineers into the river. They were recovered using rehearsed rescue procedures and the mission was continued.

At end of exercise (ENDEX) the rafts were recovered and cleaned and each team was required to sketch the portion of the Menominee River their team had traversed. A critique was held by Capt. Trotter and it was agreed that "running the rapids" was the way to scout the river.

Battle Books

Battle Books is a review of books of a general military nature. The opinions are those of the Editor of the *Wolverine Guard* and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Military Affairs.

ENDLESS WAR by James Chace

The political and military situation in Central America is changing so rapidly that James Chace's description of the region in his book *Endless War* is already dated. Since its publication in 1984, the army of El Salvador has won the war in the rural regions and the rebels have turned to urban terrorism, as brutally shown by the murders of four United States Marines in El Zona Rose in June of 1985. James Chace criticizes the United States for training the officers of the El Salvadoran Army at the Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Georgia, but prima facie evidence is that it is this training that is winning the war in El Salvador and bringing stability to Central America.

Endless War does give a good historical look at America's involvement in Central America. The mindset of the Monroe administration and its total belief in Manifest Destiny and the subsequent Monroe Doctrine set the pattern for America's intervention in Central America. The occupation of Nicaragua by the United States Marines and the oppressive tactics of the United Fruit Company are fully described by Chace, as is the short-lived United Provinces of Central America, 1823 until 1842.

The latter half of *Endless War* is a critique of America's attempt to stabilize Central America through the initiatives of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Commonly called the Kissinger Commission Study, the report recommends a common goal of peace and prosperity in the Central American region. In February of 1986, the Michigan National Guard sent Battery B, 1st Battalion, 119th Field Artillery of Albion, Michigan to Honduras for its annual training. This is in keeping with the shared goal of keeping the peace in Central America.

Mr. Chace is critical of the Reagan Administration's military involvement in Central America and recommends instead "power sharing" with the rebels in El Salvador and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Time moves on, however, and such recent events as El Salvador defeating the rebels in the countryside and a fair and successful presidential election in Honduras show that the cooperation of the United States and friendly countries is working to bring peace and security to Central America.

James Chace's *Endless War* is flawed in his conclusion that sharing power with the Marxists in Central America is possible. It did not work in Cambodia or Ethiopia and it is not going to work in Central America. The book is, however, useful in understanding the history of our involvement in Central America and should be read as a history and not as a recommended course of action for the United States.

Endless War, James Chace, 1984, Vintage Specials, $3.95, 144 pages.

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Flood of '86

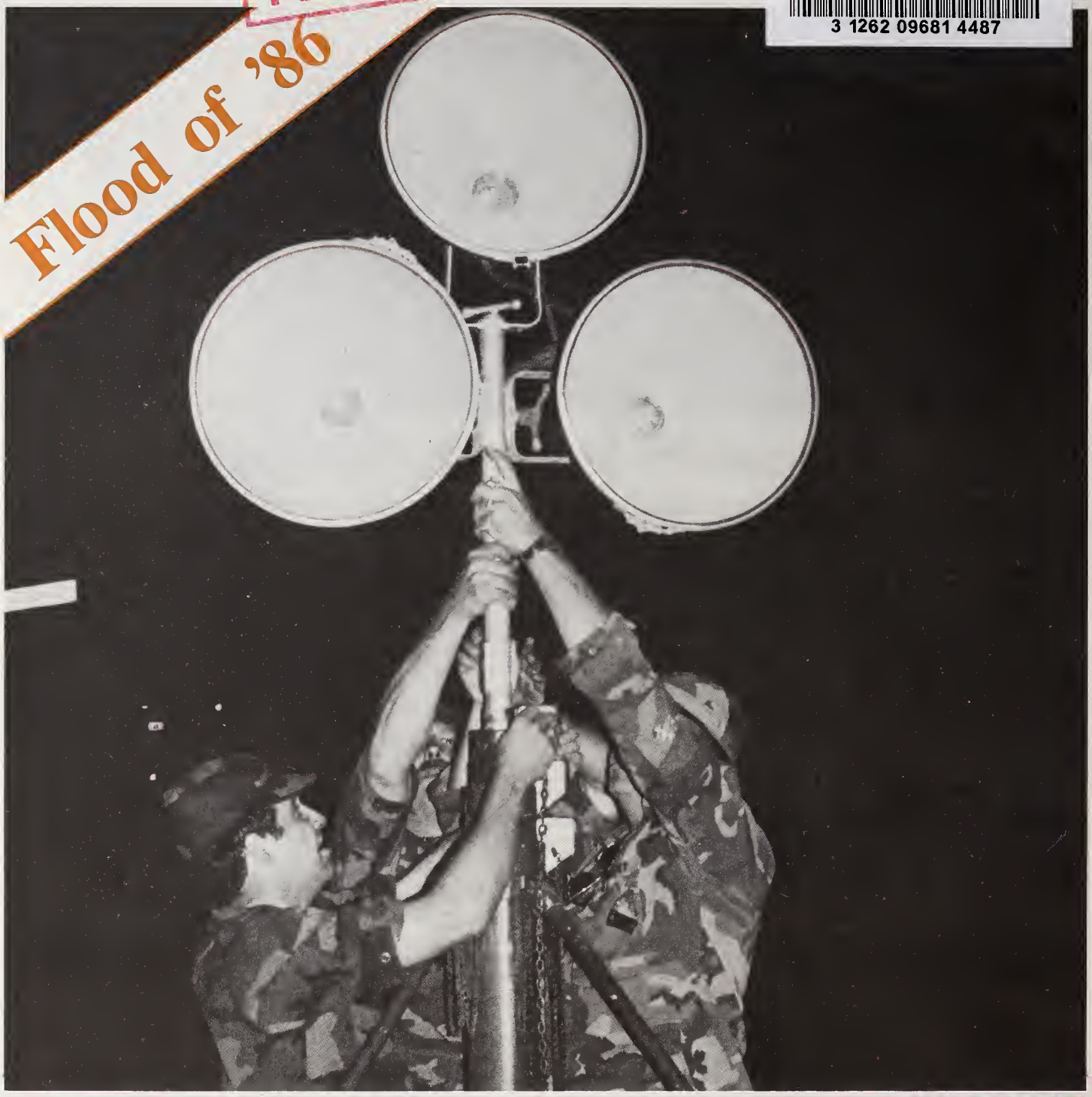

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Lighting the Night. Guardsmen from the 1436th Engineer Company of Montague, Michigan, erect a light set for around-the-clock flood control operations at Hart, Michigan during the Great Flood of '86.

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